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another four years to his tenure of power.

Your report of the meeting held to welcome Parker Pillsbury here, has reached me with great interest. I am sure that you may be right in saying that the state of genuine anti-slavery feeling in these countries is but too true. There is very little of it, and the ignorance and indifference that prevail amongst the majority of all nations, is the cause of the delay in the abolition of slavery in human nature. Indeed, it has long been my opinion that as human nature is the same in all countries, the state of feeling in the British islands would be pretty much the same as in the United States. I have no doubt that the same were the same. I cannot help attributing much of the apathy amongst us to the shortcomings of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. If their zeal in the anti-slavery cause had been concentrated with their antecedents, the anti-slavery opposition in this country would have been moved more by a spirit of brotherly charity and sympathy with your efforts and less by sectarian animosity and a paltry intolerance. I am confident they would have been more successful in their efforts to enlighten the public, and would have obtained for the anti-slavery cause in America and for the Abolitionists an amount of public recognition which they have not yet attained. When you are next in the United States, I hope you will call on this side the Atlantic, as truly represented by Mr. Pillsbury, with the number of your secret or open opponents, as stated by him, and when you consider the vast numbers of persons who are in the habit of travelling in this condition, who travel these countries from end to end, and obtain admission to the social circle of people of the

great influence and consideration, you cannot wonder that the *Saturday Review* has been the subject of such classes as alike ignorant or misinformed respecting the vast importance of the efforts made by the Abolitionists. With us, as with you, the professed politician rarely looks at the subject of slavery, and the professed philosopher is guided by the supposed interests of their sects—the literary by the public opinion of their own clique—and the merchant by his pecuniary interests. A mere handful amongst them have the highest and noblest views of the subject, which they are ready to sacrifice to the human race, for so these are likely to be affected by the people of the United States, are wrapped up in the solution of the problem of slavery in that vast, energetic and rapidly-increasing country.

I have now before me the 35th number of the second year of the *Saturday Review*, a weekly journal, consisting of original articles on the topics of the day, and of reviews of the principal works of the week, and of the exclusion of the summary of Parliamentary and public news which occupies a good share of the *Spectator*, *Examiner* and other similar London weekly newspapers of high reputation. This journal is distinguished by clearness, sagacity and originality which make its recurrence an ever recurring feast. This is my general expression of the *Saturday Review*, but not its entirety. For example, the Hon. Amelia Murray's violent paper is praised for her pluck, though the critic admits as his own ignorance of the system which this lady exalts as one of God's select means of regenerating Africa. Last

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the motive which influences such men, if they are honest men. But their conduct is a paltry plea for a noble moralist like the Saturday Review to put forward. The Saturday Review is not a paltry system which is eating away at the instincts and traditions of the British people. It has hitherto identified the so-called Anglo-American race on either side of the Atlantic. In the slave States, and among the Northern portion of the free States, it has been the champion of the rights of the colored people, and literature and morality are rapidly accommodating themselves to a policy more Russian than British, both at home and abroad.

There is another number of the *Review* which fascinates these cowardly, drag-foot maxims, there is an article on "Compelling Art." It seems that an Episcopal church is about to be built with English money for the purpose of housing the residents of Constantinople, in the erection of which the architects for the occasion have selected the human and animal life as sculptured decorations. The *Review* "cannot coincide in the propriety of compromising a Christian principle in the face of Mahomedan bigotry." The *Review* is not a paltry system which is eating away at the Christian principle without flinching, in the face of all the Turks in Turkey, the editor would seem to perceive no compromise in shutting the mouths of all the Britons in Constantinople against perpetual denigration of the precepts of Christianity favoring the system of American slavery. The very essence of all hearty compromise is sympathy, and so long as the Americans are allied to us in kindred, language, creed and literature, we will sympathize with them in all their actions. We are deeply interested in whatever concerns you most, and who will not be withheld from saying so by paltry motives of

I have no doubts you will be amused by the contrast between the "gentle" language with which I introduced the *Saturday Review* and the protest I make against some of its articles—but you have the true state of the case, and while the *Review* is generally admirable and able, it is not infrequently so far from the truth as to be almost entirely untrue. It is superior to their ability—and who, like all such people, are prone to strain at gnats while they readily swallow camels.

Yours ever truly, RICHARD D. WHEAT.

we must refer our readers to the paper of the 10th inst. for a full account of the collision, and about one hundred more or less severely killed; and among the killed was Father Sheridan, Mr. McNeill's; and that Mr. McNeill, the conductor whose carelessness was the cause of the accident, was so overwhelmed with remorse that he committed suicide, a few hours afterwards, by taking arsenic. Those who witnessed the collision described it as appalling beyond description.

On the same day, the steamer Northern Indiana, on her passage from Buffalo to Toledo, took fire and burned to the water's edge. It is not yet known how many lives were lost, or persons getting the number at 30, others at 40, and others at 50. About 140 were saved by the steamer Mississippi.

On the same day the propeller Tinto was burned on Lake Ontario, and a dozen persons lost their lives in consequence.

THE WESTERN UTAHIAN CONFERENCE, lately held at Chicago, refused to adopt resolutions on slavery and on the rights of women, and to send a delegation to the next page will be found an article from *The Christian Intelligencer*, commenting upon that refusal, in proper terms of indignation. The article is weakened, however, by the insertion of a paragraph, in which it is stated that the justification of the course pursued by the Conference. In later number of the same paper we find the following notice of the *Western Uthian Intelligencer*:

It is to be regretted that the *Intelligencer* should deny the right of those assembled as a Western Religious Convention at Chicago, to discuss the rights of the colored people, and to

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our day would no more have resisted as the Revolutionary fathers did, than dare to withdraw from the Union now. But, for ten's a like the same, and the Abolitionists would go on more earnestly than ever. The Lord may have the city, for our day's sake."

CAPT. DANIEL DRAYTON: We are requested, says the *Washington Telegraph*, to state, that "his noble and heroic man is now too feeble to provide for his own support, and is compelled to look to the kindness of his friends, and the friends of the slave, for the means of subsistence. It would be a disgrace to the latter to allow him to suffer. We trust that those who remember his daring but unfortunate enterprise for the liberation of seventy-seven slaves in Washington, and the four years imprisonment which followed and ruined his health, will now remember him in adversity, as they will wish to be remembered in like circumstances. Contributions may be sent to Mr. Francis Jackson, of Boston.

WILLIAM B. KANE: The case of Passmore Williamson against Judge Kane is put down for trial about the August term of the Common Pleas of the City of Philadelphia. It is estimated, we know not on what grounds, that the case is likely to be postponed until November. We hope not, however.

adapted to the present political campaign, and have been published by Burnham, Fencken & Co. of N. Y. A sheet containing 60 wafers is sold for 25 cents. The mottoes and the designs on the Republican platform. We hope the Dr. will, one day, get up a series of wafers with mottoes for close to denunciation. That sort would be rare to close.

THE LAW IN NEW YORK.—Mr. Bushrod Washington, a spigot of North Carolina chivalry, and a guest at Metropolitan Hotel, taking offence, one day last week, to a political remark made in his hearing by Mr. John A. McKim, approached him and loudly struck him several severe blows on the head, knocking him severely. For this assault, he was taken to the Brocks-Birds-Lee law office in New York, Mr. McKim will answer in the Court.

SMALLER MEDICAL COLLEGE.—From the Seventh Annual Report of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and at Philadelphia, we learn that thirty-six ladies are in attendance at the college, and that the graduates in this institution. The idea of thoroughly preparing females for the medical profession seems destined to prevail eventually, notwithstanding the great opposition of the male projectors of colleges, and the influence of Rev. Dr. H. H. H. Hon. Ellis Lewis, and other members of the class; must combat essentially at success.

THE HIN A HORSE.—John Thomas and Thomas G. are out in a card, in the Syracuse papers, calling on the friends of freedom to furnish a horse for the use of the

JOHN W. LOGGREN, the agent of the Underground Railroad in that city. The business of the road has been so extensive that such an animal is greatly needed to be transportation of freight. We hope the call will be liberally responded to.

THE WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, says the *Commonwealth*, held its Anniversary at Salem, Ohio, May 6, 1851, the 30th of August.

MACY, of Indiana, did not vote, as the telegraph report had been done, against the expulsion of Brooks. Was absent. Did he dodge?

CONGRESS has voted to close its present session on the 4th of August.

Summary.

STANFORD, matron, says the *Richmond Examiner*, is preparing a series of elementary books, for the use of Southern States, and has had a meeting in the city of the **THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.**—One day last week, a meeting of the friends of the cause was held at the quarters in Stamford township. One of the waters at the Hotel, near the Suspension Bridge, who escaped, on the 3d of June, from bondage in Virginia, and the coming of the party and exerted himself to procure them a meeting place, and a meeting place was secured at the hotel where his master's neighbor in Virginia, a free man, was present. The meeting was held at the Boston Times admits with evident satisfaction that the friends of the cause have been able to hold the African Slave trade. It says that fifteen slaves have been lifted out of New York within a year, and that

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A quarterly issue of the *Journal of the National Deaf-Mute Association* for the evening of 8th and 9th of September.

SAM'L M. BURLINGAME
President of the
Free Press.

JOSEPH A. HOPKINS

HOPKINS
FOR
THE
DEAF.

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Union, legislator, elector. By our precept and
 the No. 10 sign with STATEMENTS, we lead the van
 and movement towards the abolition of slavery, which
 found truth clearly seen would stop without sanc-
 tion and we especially beseech all to help us, as it is the
 nobler, worthier and swifter than we can take
 which only the name of the cause has bound

correspondence, counsel and assistance from all
 friends, whether in or out of the State, and we
 ourselves to employ most conscientiously wherever
 or money may be committed to our hands, and to
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applications may be addressed to the Committee at 21
 Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, New York.

Mary May,
 Eliza W. Loring,
 Warren Weston,
 Sarah Weston,
 E. Garrison,
 W. Beecher,
 Francis,
 M. May,
 H. May,
 C. Eliot,
 B. Baker,
 J. May,
 with Mrs. Ann M.
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Mary May,
 Eliza W. Loring,
 Ann Greene Phillips,
 Henrietta Sagrent,
 Ann Rebecca Bramhall,
 Mary Wilcox,
 Henrietta Greene,
 Mary Gray Chapman,
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 Caroline Weston,
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 Lydia D. Parker,
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 Anna C. Smith,
 Augusta C.

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